WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1892.—TWELVE PAGES.

GAINES'S MILL.

Command.

Kill'd. W'n'd. or

124 ...

51 843 164 2943 104 2732 6837

On the 3d of August Gen. McClellan was

ordered to transfer the Army of the Potomac

from the Peninsula to Aquia Creek. Under

these orders the embarkation of the Fifth

Corps was completed, and all had sailed from

Fort Monroe by the 21st. On the 22d the

command disembarked at Aquia Creek and

proceeded by rail to Falmouth and marched

to Deep Creek, remaining at that place un-

Pro.-Gd. Reg. Cav....

14, 1861, and Colonel 5th Inf. July 1, 1863,

and brevetted Brigadier-General and Major-

General March 13, 1865, for gallant and

At Fredericksburg, Dec. 11-15, 1862, at

war. He resigned March 14, 1870.

"TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHANS,"

VOL. XII-NO. 3-WHOLE NO. 575.

How They Were Formed and of What Troops Composed.

THE FIFTH CORPS.

Hard Fighting and Heavy Loss at Gaines's Mill.

POPE'S CAMPAIGN.

Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.



rganize the corps of his army, and expressed his desire to either return to the organization by division or that he be peritted to relieve ineging that the arand had nearly re-

any other he saw fit.

Under this authority, on May 13, 1862, he took Porter's Division away from the Third Corps and united it with Sykes's Division of Regulars and the Reserve Artillery under Hunt, and made the Fifth Provisional Corps. Subsequently, on the 22d of July, 1862, this action was confirmed by the War Department, and the term "Provisional" was dropped and it became the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. General Order No. 101 of the Army of the Potomic officially designated Banks's command as the Fifth Corps, but the designation does not appear to have been used in connection with Banks and his troops after he assumed command of the Department of the Shenandoah on April 12, 1862.

The composition of the corps during the Peninsular campaign was as follows:

Brig.-Gen. Fitz John Porter commanding. First Division-Brig.-Gen. George W. Morell. First Brigade-Brig.-Gen. John H. Martindale-2d Me., 18th and 224 Mass. 1st Mich., 13th and 25th N. Y., and second company Mass. Sharpshooters. Second Brigade-Brig.-Gen. Charles Griffin-9th Mass., 4th Mich., 14th N. Y., and 62d Pa. Third Brigade-Brig.-Gen. Daniel Butterfield-12th, 17th and 44th N. Y., 16th Mich., Brady's company of Mich. Sharpshooters, and 831 Pa. Artillery-Capt. William B. Weeden-3d and 5th Mass., batteries; Battery C, 1st R. I., and Battery D, 5th Art.

Sharpshooters-Berdan's. Second Division-Brig.-Gen. George Sykes First Brigade Cel. Robert C. Buchanan-3d. 4th, 12th, and 14th Inf. Second Brigade-Maj. Charles S. Lovell-2d, 6th, 10th, 11th and 17th Inf. Third Brigade-Col. G. K. Warren-5th and 10th N. Y. Artillery-Capt. Stephen H. Weed-Batteries L and

M, 3d Art., and I, 5th Art. Artillery Reserve-Col. Henry J. Hunt. First Brigade (Horse Artillery)-Lieut.-Col. William Hays-Batteries A, B and L, and M. 2d Art.: C and G, 3d Art. Second Brigade-Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Getty-Batteries E. G and K. 1st Art.; G, 4th Art.; A and K, 5th Art. Third Brigade-Maj. Albert Arndt -Batteries A, B, C and D, 1st battalion N. Y. L. Art. Fourth Brigade-Maj. E. R. Petherbridge-Batteries A and B, Md. Art. Fifth Brigade-Capt. J. Howard Carlisle-Batteries E. 2d, and F and K, 3d Art. Unattached-Battery G, 1st N. Y. L. Art., and 5th N. Y.

Siege Train-Col. Robert O. Tyler-1st Conn. H. A.

Cavalry-8th Ill. About June 14 McCall's Division of Pennsylvania Reserves was attached to the Fifth Corps, and served with it during the Peninsular campaign, but left it and rejoined the Army of Virginia on the 23d of August, and was temporarily attached to McDowell's Corps. The composition of Mc-

Call's Division was as follows: Brig. Gen. Geo. A. McCall commanding. First Brigade-Brig.-Gen. John F. Reynolds-1st, 2d, 5th, 8th, and 13th Pa. Reserves. Second Brigade-Brig.-Gen. George G. Meade-3d, 4th, 7th, and 11th Pa. Reserves. Third Brigade-Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour-6th, 9th, 10th, and 12th Pa. Reserves. Artillery-Batteries A, B and G, 1st Pa. Art., and C. 5th Art. Cavalry-4th Pa. On June 20, 1862, the returns give the

strength of th	e cerp	s as f	follow	s:			
	Preset Du		duty-	resent.	resent	Field Art'y-Pieces.	
Command.	Officers.	Men.	Present for Equippe	Aggregate P	Aggregate P		
General Staff Morell's Div Sykes's Div Artil'y Reserve. Cavalry	493 268 85	10,940 5,477 2,023	5,745 2,108	3 12,626 6,441 2,320 726	7,950 2,768		
Total	891	19,069	20,535	22,110	29,333	133	
McCall's Div	382	9,132	9,501	9,776	12,263	2:	
Grand Total	1,278	28,201	30,036	31,880	41,596	15	

Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, the first commander, was a graduate of the class of 1845. Appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant 4th Art. July 1, 1845; Second Lieutenant June Brevet Captain and Assistant Adjutant- of the Chickahominy.

of Volunteers July 4, 1862. He was cashiered Jan. 21, 1863, and reappointed under act of July 1, 1886, Colonel of In-1861, and was retired from active service Aug. 7, 1886. He now resides in New York. During the war of the rebellion he served as Chief of Staff of the Department of Pennsylvania and of the forces commanded successively by Maj.-Gens. Patterson and Banks from April 27 to August, 1861. From August, 1861, he was in command of a division in the defenses of Washington until March, 1862, when his division was assigned to the Third Corps and with the Army of during the Peninsular campaign in command of the division from March, 1862, and of the Fifth Corps from May, 1862. He also took part in the campaign of Northern Virginia, being engaged in the battle of Manasof Williamsburg Gen. sas, Aug. 30, 1862, and in the Maryland campaign and operations of the Army of McClellan asked permission of the Secre- the Potomac following to Nov. 12, 1862, point. when he was relieved from the command of the Fifth Corps by Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker. He was brevetted Captain Sept. 8, 1847, and Major Sept. 17, 1847, for gallant and meritorious service and conduct in the Mexican war, and Brigadier-General U.S. Army June 27, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickahominy. Va.

The First Division of the Fifth Corps (Morell's) served in the siege of Yorktown | he could not move. Preparations were also as Porter's Division, Third Corps, and after the evacuation of that place by the Confederates was sent by water with the divisions | report says: "To that end from the evening of Franklin, Sedgwick, and Richardson to the of the 26th every energy of the army was 62d Pa. vicinity of West Point and subsequently to bent." astrous defeat. The President thereupon the White House, where the Fifth Corps The position taken by the Fifth Corps on 96th Pa ization of his army temporarily and salopt of May Morell's Division and Warren's of a circle, covering the approaches to the 4th Mich..... Provisional Brigade, accompanied by Gen. bridges which connected the right with the Emory's cavalry command, moved for the troops on the south side of the Chickahompurpose of clearing out the enemy from the iny. Gen. Morell's Division held the left Upper Peninsula as far as Hanover Court- of the line; Sykes's Division extended in the house or beyond, and the destruction of rear of Cold Harbor on the right; McCall's



GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

railroad and other bridges over the South Anna and Pamunkey Rivers, in order to prevent the enemy in large force from getting into the rear of the army from that direction, and further to cut the line connecting Richmond directly with Northern

The objects of the expedition were successfully accomplished, the enemy was encountered in the vicinity of Hanever Courthouse and routed, their camp taken and destroyed; the Fredericksburg & Richmond and Virginia Central Railroad bridges over the South Anna and turnpike bridge over the same stream were also destroyed. Ashland was entered, the railroad bridge over Stony Creek destroyed, and the railroad and telegraph line broken up. Gen. Warren's command, posted at Old Church, was successful in destroying all means of communication over the Pamunkey as far toward Hanover Courthouse as was deemed prudent without co-operation of an additional force.

The following is a statement of casualties in the forces engaged in these operations:

	K	ina	w	'n'd.		ap'd or is'g.	Aggregate.	
Command.	Отвени.	Estisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
2d Me			1	28			3:	
9th Mass				11		1	13	
22d Mass		*****		1		8	- 1	
Mass. L. Art., Bat. C.	***		MESS.	2 2 2 7	249	*****		
16th Mich				2	**	*****		
12th N. Y				2		1		
13th N. Y					**			
14th N. Y	217	177 27 100			***		- 3	
25th N. Y				71	1	50	15	
44th N. Y		1977	3		11/07/		8	
62d Pa				6	1000		- 77	
83d Pa				8	2000		- 3	
1st U.S.Sharpshoot'rs				7			- 3	
5th U. S. Cav							- 1	
6th U. S. Cav	Ü.,			1			- 3	
2d U. S. Art., Bat. M.		1		2			- 3	
5th U. S. Art., Bat. D.		****	*****	3			3	
Total	4	58	12	211	2	68	35	

On May 31-June 1 was fought the battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines. For nearly a month after this battle the Army of the Potomac lay along the line of the Chickahominy. The Fifth Corps was on the north side, the right resting near Meadow Bridges, well up to the Central Railway crossing, with Stoneman's cavalry scouting on Porter's flank to watch the approaches between him and the Pamunkey to the line of communication with the White House. The Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Corps were on

the south side. On the 13th, 14th and 15th of June the Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart, with 1,200 cavalry and a section of the Stuart Horse Artillery, made a circuit around the Army of the Potomac. On the 25th, the same day Heintzelman's reconnoissance was made toward Richmond, which resulted in the battle of Oak Grove, or the Orchard, Jackson, who had been quietly withdrawn from the Valley, reached Ashland, thus completing Gen. Lee's combinations for his 18, 1846; First Lieutenant May 29, 1847; contemplated movement to the north side

General June 27, 1856, and Colonel of the Accordingly, on the afternoon of the 26th, 15th Inf. May 14, 1861; Brigadier-General Jackson having reached the position asof Volunteers May 14, 1861; Major-General signed him, Gen. A. P. Hill crossed the river at Meadow Bridges and advanced upon Mechanicsville, Porter's outposts falling back after slight resistance to a selected fantry Aug. 5, 1886, to rank from May 14, line of battle on the eastern crest of Meadow Creek. The enemy followed rapidly, and were met with a destructive fire of musketry and artillery at short range, which soon Staff ... compelled them to withdraw. The fire was | 2d Me. continued until about 9 p. m., when the engagement ceased. This affair was known as the battle of Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam or Ellison's Mill.

Early on the morning of the 27th the Union troops withdrew to a new position near Gaines's Mill, leaving the brigade of the Potomac went to the Peninsula, serving Gen. Seymour to cover the march of the

Gen. Stoneman, whose forces had been detailed to guard the region reaching from Meadow Bridges to the Pamunkey, was cut off by the movements of the enemy, and he was ordered to the White House to aid in securing the Government property at that

Gen. McClellan having ascertained that Jackson's forces had passed Beaver Dam Creek above and was gaining his flank, and believing that Lee's object was to strike his communications at the White House, at once instructed Col. Ingalls, Quartermaster at that place, to send all provisions and ammunition to Savage Station, and if obliged to abandon White House, to burn everything made for a change of base across the Peninsula to the James River. McClellan in his

Division formed a second line, Meade's Brigade on the left, Reynolds's Brigade on the right, with Seymour's in reserve to the second line, still farther in the rear.

Although some skirmishing took place early in the morning on the withdrawal from the Meadow Creek line, the main attack of the Confederates did not begin until shortly after noon, when the firing soon became heavy along the whole front line. The engagement lasted until dark. Slocum's Division, of the Sixth Corps, reached the field about 3 p. m. from the south side, and immediately went into action at the weak points along the line. French's and Meagher's Brigades, of Richardson's Division, Second Corps. also crossed and appeared on the field about 7 p. m., advancing boldly to the front, and by their example reanimated the worn and exhausted troops, and warned the enemy that reinforcements had arrived.

Thus ended the battle of Gaines's Mill. The Fifth Corps, with Slocum's force added, did not exceed 35,000, who were contending against about 70,000 of the enemy.

The Fifth Corps withdrew during the night, and on the 28th was in position covering the roads leading from Richmond toward White Oak Swamp and Long Bridge, and on the 29th, with the exception of Mc-Call's Division, followed the Fourth Corps and took position on Malvern Hill. On the 30th, at Glendale, also called Frazier's Farm, Nelson's Farm, Charles City Crossroads, Newmarket Road, or Willis Church, McCall's Division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was hotly engaged, and at Malvern July 1 some of the regiments of the corps were again in the thickest of the fight.

The total casualties of the Fifth Corps during the Seven Days Battles were as follows: 56 officers and 939 men killed, 194



GEN. GEO. G. MEADE.

officers and 3,611 men wounded, 101 officers and 2.700 men captured or missing; total, 7,601, nearly one-half of the loss of the whole

The losses at the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines's Mill were distributed as

MECHANICSVILLE.

	K	m'd	w	n'd.		p'd or es'g	Aggregate.	
Command.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Battery C, 1st Mass				1			1	
9th Mass		1		2	***		3	
22d Mass		3		2	••		5	
14th N. Y		1	1	2	***		4	
25th N. Y					••	1	1 3 5	
A, let Pa. L. A				3	***		3	
B, 1st Pa. L. A		******	******	5	• •	,,,,,,	0	
1st Pa. Res		-	····i	20 27	•••		27	
2d Pa. Res	■ F-doSi		1	21	•••	1	36	
3d Pa. Res	A COUNTY		3	43	•••		55	
5th Pa. Res		2		12		2	22	
7th Pa. Res		3	******	8	-	9	13	
8th Pa, Res		9		10		1	16	
9th Pa. Res		1 5	******	1		1	5	
10th Pa. Res		2	- 5	11	8 4 5 7	5	18	
13th Pa. Res		2	9	16		72	95	
let Mich		ī	-	- 4			5	
4th Mich		3		22		4	29	
8th Ill. Cav		1 1		3	138		- 4	
1st U. S. S. S				1	100	- 5	6	
L and M, 3d Art.				2			6 2	
C. 5th Art.		1					ī	
K, 5th Art		li	1	1			3	
221 0211 2210.11111111111111111111111111					100	20000		

orders were received to cross the Fifth Corps | States Consul at that port. He was apand attack. Before the corps had fully pointed cadet at the U.S. Military Acadcrossed, Gen. Griffin's Division-the largest | emy Sept. 1, 1831, graduating July 1, 1835, of the three-was sent to the left to support | and promoted Second Lieutenant 3d Art. Gen. Sturgis, leaving Humphreys's and He resigned Oct. 26, 1836, and was reap-Sykes's-the two smallest of the corps-to | pointed Second Lieutenant Topographical make an attack upon the right, where the Engineers May 19, 1842; First Lieuten-Second and a portion of the Ninth Corps had ant Aug. 4, 1851; Captain May 19, 1856; been at work all day without making any | Major June 18, 1862; Brigadier-General impression. Gen. Hooker was very much July 3, 1863; and Major-General U.S. Army opposed to this mevement, and personally | Aug. 18, 1864. In the volunteer service he urged Gen. Burnside to abandon it; but the | was commissioned Brigadier-General Aug. General insisted upon the attack being made, 31, 1861, and Major-General Nov. 29, 1862. and reiterated his orders.

were given to carry the hights with the ern Virginia campaign, battles of Aug. bayonet. Gen. Humphreys led in person, 29-30, 1862; in command of a division



Sykes's Division moving on the right of Humpheys to assault en echelon. This

This virtually closed the battle of Fredericksburg. About the time Humphreys's charge took place Griffin's Division attacked the enemy in his front. The attack was made with great gallantry at a very heavy

withdrawn from the Fredericksburg side of the river, the Fifth Corps covering the move-

to Deep Creek, remaining at that place un-	A.T.	Office	Ealist	Office	Enlist	Office	Eniist	Aggre	tle. Sykes's Division had a spirited engag
til the 26th, when it marched to within five		of	E	O	En	O	4	S .	ment with the enemy, lasting about one ar
miles of Bealeton Station. On the 27th the									a half hours, on the 1st of May, driving hi
march was continued to Warrenton Junc-	Staff		1	1				2	a considerable distance, when, finding he w
tion, and on the 28th and 29th to Bristoe	Griffin's Division							-	about to be outflanked, he was withdrawn
Station and Manassas Junction, joining the	First Brigade.								order of Gen. Hooker to Chancellorsvil
Army of Virginia on the battlefield of Bull	2d Me		1	10	87		4	52	He was again attacked by the enemy in t
Ran on the 30th.	Mass. Sharpshoot- ers, 2d Company			1	6			7	evening about 6 o'clock and repulsed hi
In the battle of that day the First and	18th Mass	. 2		8	92 41		26	125 55	handsomely.
Third Brigades, Berdan's Sharpshooters,	1st Mich			7	33	1	2311	48	The next day, the 2d, was occupied
Batteries C, 1st R. L, and D, 5th Art., of	13th N. Y			6	57		7	75	strengthening the position by the constru
Moreli's Division, and the First, Second	25th N. Y		5	1	34 55		37	98	tion of rifle-pits, abatis, etc. On the 3d
and Third Brigades, and Batteries I and K,		-					-	_	
	Total	. 3	27	36	345	8	50	500	May, Tyler's Brigade, of Humphreys's Div
5th Art., of Sykes's Division, were en-	Second Brigade.								ion, was engaged for over an hour. When
gaged. The losses were heavy; 30 officers	9th Mass		1		25 31		3	28 36	became necessary to evacuate the line esta
and 301 men killed, 68 officers and 1,294 men	4th Mich		8	1	42		1	53	lished on the 2d, and withdraw to the n
wounded, and eight officers and 450 men	14th N. Y			8	23 55			70	line prepared and fortified on the night
captured or missing.	62d Pa	. 2		-					the 2d-3d, Allabach's Brigade and the
The corps remained at Centreville on Aug.	Total	. 4	19	17	176		6	222	tillery of the corps, under Capt. Weed, we
31 and Sept. 1, leaving at midnight on the	Third Brigade.								employed to cover the withdrawal a
1st, and on the 16th of September the main	20th Me		4		00			36	check the advance of the enemy, which du
Army of the Potomac was joined near Fred-	Mich. S. S., Brady's				32			2	was most successfully accomplished. The
erick, Md.	16th Mich		5		26		6	39	new line was occupied by the Fifth a
At the battle of Antietam the corps was	12th N. Y		1	1 3	12 11		5	19	
그는 사람들이 아름다는 살아보고 아내가 나가 없었습니다. "이 그렇게 하는 그리는 것은 그릇이 모든 모든 것은	17th N. Y		2	5	36		4	47	First Corps, neither of which had tak
held in reserve. The First and Second	83d Pa		5	4	24		3	36	part in the terrible struggle of the morning
Brigades of Sykes's Division and a portion of	Total	1	17	15	143		25	201	and they were soon joined by the rest
the Artillery Reserve were, however, slightly	1225	-	_					-	the army falling back from Chancello
engaged, losing one officer and 16 men	Mass. L., 5th Bat. (E	١	1		1			2	ville. The Confederates, however,
killed, two officers and 88 men wounded, and	1st R. I. L., Batt'y		1					1	not follow up the advantage gained a
two men captured or missing. On the 19th		-	2		1			3	attack the new line thus formed. It w
and 20th, portions of the corps encountered	Total	-							about this time that Gen. Lee received t
the enemy in the neighborhood of Shep-	Total First Division	8	65	68	655	1	20	926	ings of the condition of affairs at Frederic
herdstown, Va., losing 363 killed, wounded	Sykes's Division.								burg, where Sedgwick had engaged a
and missing. About the 18th of September	First Brigade.		-		14			15	driven Early. To meet this new and une
a division composed of new troops, mostly	3d U. S	100	3	2	13	***	1	19	pected menace, he was compelled to wi
	12th U. S., 1st Bat'l'n	1 ***	1			::	2	7	
nine-months men, was added to the corps.	12th U. S., 2d Bat'l'n 14th U. S., 1st Batl'n				2			4	draw from Hooker's front a force sufficie
This division was about 7,000 strong, and		-		-			-		in conjunction with Early, to check or o
its composition was as follows:	Total		5	2	40		4	51	stroy Sedgwick. On the 4th everythi
BrigGen. Andrew A. Humphreys, com-	Second Brigade.		IIA II				-1		was quiet in the lines occupied by the Fi
manding.	1st U.S. (battalion 2d U.S. (battalion				1		7	19	Corps. About 3 p. m. Gen. Griffin sent of
First Brigade-BrigGen. Erastus B. Tyler	6th U. S		5	1	21		î	28 37	McQuade's Brigade from his front to feel
-91st, 126th, 129th, 134th Pa. Second	7th U.S. (battalion)				::	9	37	the enemy, which, after advancing about h
Brigade - Col. Peter H. Allabach - 1231,	10th U. S		1	2				21	a mile, driving in the enemy's pickets a
131st, 133d, 155th Pa. Artillery-1st N.	17th U. S	. 1			19	•• ••		22	skirmishers, came upon the main body
Y. Light, Battery C; 1st United States,	19th U. S., Co. G, 1st battalion				3			3	force drawn up in line of battle. The
		-		-				- 1	
Batteries E and G.	Total	1	11	3	111		14	140	ject having been accomplished by obtaini
Gen. Burnside succeeded to the command	Third Brigade.							_	this information, the brigade was withdray
of the Army of the Potomac on the 7th of	5th N. Y				2	::	10	13	to the lines.
November, and on the 10th Gen. Hooker	140th N. Y 146th N. Y						17	18	The 5th was occupied in awaiting and e
superseded Gen. Porter in command of the		-		-			30	36	pecting an attack from the enemy, and
Fifth Corps. One of the first acts of Gen.	Total	-						-00	opening roads from the advanced lines to t
Burnside on assuming command of the	Artillery.				7	E			United States Ford, for more complete an
army was the formation of Grand Divisions.	Battery I, 5th U.S		•••••						speedy communications. The Commandi
The Third and Fifth Corps composed the	Total Second Div	. 1	16	5	158		48	228	General having directed the withdrawal
Center Grand Division, with Gen. Hooker	Humphreys's Div'n						- -		the army to the left bank of the Rappaha
	Staff			3				3	
in command; MajGen. Daniel Butterfield	The state of the s	-					-	-	nack, and having designated the Fifth Cor
succeeding him in command of the Fifth	First Brigade.	. 1	8	3	43		20	75	as rear-guard, Humphreys's and Sykes's I
Corps.	126th Pa	1	11	3 7 8	59		14	92	visions were put in motion just before da
Gen. Butterfield originally entered the	129th Pa 134th Pa		16 12		92 99		22 25	139 148	light, followed by Griffin, who kept co
service as First Sergeant, Clay Guards, Dis-	12	-	-					-	stantly a brigade deployed in line of batt
trict of Columbia Volunteers, on the 16th of	Total	5	47	28	293	•••	81	454	to cover the rear. The troops were a
April, 1861. Appointed Celonel of the 12th	Second Brigade.								crossed by 9 a. m., without any molestation
N V Mil May 9 1861 and hanorably	Staff			1			::	1	Come the answer there not following even the

On the 26th of December, 1862, Maj.-Gen. George Gordon Meade, in compliance with orders from Headquarters of the Army, assumed command of the Fifth Corps. meritorious service in the field during the superseding Gen. Butterfield.

Gen. Meade was born Dec. 31, 1815, at ... 49 9 198 3 102 361 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon on the 13th, Cadiz, in Spain, his father being United

He served during the war of the rebellion Gen. Hooker thereupon brought up every in command of a brigade of Pennsylvania available battery and opened fire with the Reserves from Aug. 31, 1861, to June 9, 1862, intention of breaking the barriers if possible, being in action at Dranesville, Va., Dec. 20, to enable the attacking column to carry the | 1861; in the Peninsular campaign March 17crest. This artillery fire was continued with | Sept. 3, 1862; (was severely wounded at great vigor until near sunset, when orders | battle of Glendale June 39, 1862;) in North-

received July 4, 1866, from the Union League

Club of Philadelphia, Pa., a gold medal as

Hill Cemetery, his funeral being attended

by the President of the United States, his

Cabinet, and many members of Congress;

and escort the pontoon train to camp. The

whole command, with the exception of this

brigade, reached the old camp near Stone-

(Continued on third page.)

man's Switch by 6 p. m. of the 6th.

First Corps (except Sept. 17-29, 1862) in the Maryland and Fredericksburg campaigns to Dec. 26, 1862, when he assumed command of Fifth Corps. On June 28, 1863, he relieved Gen. Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac, retaining command of that army and participating in all its campaigns until the close of the war in 1865. He received thanks of Congress by resolution of Jan. 28, 1864, "for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg repelled, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappabannock the veteran army of the rebellion." He also

a token of the gratitude of his countrymen to "the victor at Gettysburg, the deliverer of his State, the faithful soldier of our country." An equestrian statue to his memory was erected in Fairmount Park, Philadel-

and citizens.

attack was made with a spirit and deter-The impregnable position of the enemy had given them so strong an advantage that the attack was almost immediately repulsed, and Sykes's Division was recalled, without having fully assaulted, to cover the withdrawal of Humphreys.

On the night of the 15th the troops were

The following is a statement in detail of

the loss in the battle:								Jan. 26, returned to the corps. (Gen. Syke exercised command during Gen. Meade's a						
	Kill'd.			W'n'd.		or iss'g		sence.) On the morning of April 27, 1863, the						
Command.	Officers.		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Eulisted men.	Aggregate.	corps broke camp and the march to the Chancellorsville battlefield began. The corps was but partially engaged in that battle. Sykes's Division had a spirited engagement with the enemy, lasting about one and a half hours, on the 1st of May, driving him						
Staff		1	1				2	a considerable distance, when, finding he was						
Griffin's Division First Brigade. 2d Me	1	1 7 1 7 5 1 5	10 1 8 1 7 6 2 1	87 6 92 41 33 57 34 55		4 26 12 7 3 37	52 7 125 55 48 75 40 98	about to be outflanked, he was withdrawn by order of Gen. Hooker to Chancellorsville. He was again attacked by the enemy in the evening about 6 o'clock and repulsed him handsomely. The next day, the 2d, was occupied in strengthening the position by the construction of rifle-pits, abatis, etc. On the 3d of						
Total	. 3	27	36	345		89	500	May, Tyler's Brigade, of Humphreys's Divis-						
Second Brigade. 9th Mass	1	1 1 8 4 5	1 8 8	25 31 42 23 55		2 3 1 	28 36 53 35 70	ion, was engaged for over an hour. When it became necessary to evacuate the line established on the 2d, and withdraw to the new line prepared and fortified on the night of the 2d-3d, Allabach's Brigade and the ar-						
Total	. 4	19	17	176	3	6	222	tillery of the corps, under Capt. Weed, were						
Third Brigade.				36			36	employed to cover the withdrawal and check the advance of the enemy, which duty						

ı	of and sept. 1, leaving at midnight on the	Third Brigade.		- 2			- 1	ne	employed to cover the withdrawar and
1	1st, and on the 16th of September the main	Mich. S. S., Brady's		4		32	•••••	36	check the advance of the enemy, which duty
1	Army of the Potomac was joined near Fred-	Company				2		2	was most successfully accomplished. This
j	erick, Md.	16th Mich		5	2	26 12	6	39 22	new line was occupied by the Fifth and
j	At the battle of Antietam the corps was	12th N. Y 17th N. Y			3	11	5	19	First Corps, neither of which had taken
ij	held in reserve. The First and Second	44th N. Y		5	5	36 24	4 2	47 36	part in the terrible struggle of the morning,
i	Brigades of Sykes's Division and a portion of	83d Pa	-						and they were soon joined by the rest of
0.000	the Artillery Reserve were, however, slightly	Total	1	17	15	143	25	201	the army falling back from Chancellors-
ľ	engaged, losing one officer and 16 men	Artillery.							ville. The Confederates, however, did
1	killed, two officers and 88 men wounded, and	Mass. L., 5th Bat. (E) 1st R. I. L., Batt'y C				1		1	not follow up the advantage gained and
Ì	two men captured or missing. On the 19th	18t R. 1. 12., Date 3		_			-		attack the new line thus formed. It was
2	and 20th, portions of the corps encountered	Total		2		1		3	about this time that Gen. Lee received tid-
1	the enemy in the neighborhood of Shep-	Total First Division	8	65	68	655	120	926	ings of the condition of affairs at Fredericks-
20000	herdstown, Va., losing 363 killed, wounded	Sykes's Division.							burg, where Sedgwick had engaged and
Ì		First Brigade.				14			
ij	and missing. About the 18th of September	3d U. S		3	2	14	1	15 19	driven Early. To meet this new and unex-
9	a division composed of new troops, mostly	12th U. S., 1st Bat'l'n	**	1		5	1	7	pected menace, he was compelled to with-
Ì	nine-months men, was added to the corps.	12th U. S., 2d Bat'l'n 14th U. S., 1st Batl'n				4	2	4	draw from Hooker's front a force sufficient,
į	This division was about 7,000 strong, and	Title C. S., 130 Date 2			-				in conjunction with Early, to check or de-
	its composition was as follows:	Total		5	2	40	4	51	stroy Sedgwick. On the 4th everything
į	BrigGen. Andrew A. Humphreys, com-	Second Brigade.		h				2	was quiet in the lines occupied by the Fifth
200	manding.	1st U.S. (battalion) 2d U.S. (battalion)				15		19	Corps. About 3 p. m. Gen. Griffin sent out
9	First Brigade-BrigGen. Erastus B. Tyler	6th U. S		5	1	21	ĩ	28	McQuade's Brigade from his front to feel for
d	-91st, 126th, 129th, 134th Pa. Second	7th U.S. (battalion)				26	9	37 5	the enemy, which, after advancing about half
21000	Brigade - Col. Peter H. Allabach - 1231,	11th U. S		- 1	2	18		21	a mile, driving in the enemy's pickets and
į	131st, 133d, 155th Pa. Artillery-1st N.	17th U. S., Co. G, 1st		2		19		22	skirmishers, came upon the main body in
	Y. Light, Battery C; 1st United States,	battalion				3		3	force drawn up in line of battle. The ob-
	Batteries E and G.	Total	1	11	3	111	14	140	ject having been accomplished by obtaining
	Gen. Burnside succeeded to the command			-			-		this information, the brigade was withdrawn
	of the Army of the Potomac on the 7th of	Third Brigade.				2	3	5	to the lines.
	November, and on the 10th Gen. Hooker	140th N. Y				3	10	13 18	The 5th was occupied in awaiting and ex-
١	superseded Gen. Porter in command of the	146th N. Y							pecting an attack from the enemy, and in
	Fifth Corps. One of the first acts of Gen.	Total				6	30	36	opening roads from the advanced lines to the
	Burnside on assuming command of the	Artillery.							United States Ford, for more complete and
Ì	army was the formation of Grand Divisions.	Battery I, 5th U.S				1	ACT STALL	1	speedy communications. The Commanding
ì	The Third and Fifth Corps composed the	Total Second Div	1	16	5	158	48	228	General having directed the withdrawal of
ì	Center Grand Division, with Gen. Hooker	Humphreys's Div'n							the army to the left bank of the Rappahan-
	in command; MajGen. Daniel Butterfield	Staff			3			3	nack, and having designated the Fifth Corps
	succeeding him in command of the Fifth	First Brigade.							as rear-guard, Humphreys's and Sykes's Di-
200		91st Pa		8	3	43	20	75	visions were put in motion just before day-
1	Corps.	126th Pa 129th Pa	1	11 16	8	59 92	14 22 25	92 139	
j	Gen. Butterfield originally entered the	134th Pa	2	12	10	99	25	148	light, followed by Griffin, who kept con-
į	service as First Sergeant, Clay Guards, Dis- trict of Columbia Volunteers, on the 16th of	Total	5	47	28	293	81	454	stantly a brigade deployed in line of battle,
		Second Brigade.	-	-	-				to cover the rear. The troops were all
	April, 1861. Appointed Colonel of the 12th	Staff			1			1	crossed by 9 a. m., without any molestation
	N. Y. Mil. May 2, 1861, and honorably	123d Pa 131st Pa	The second second	14 20	5	101	13 15	134 175	from the enemy, they not following even the
	mustered out Aug. 5, 1861. On the 7th of	133d Pa		17	7	138	19	184	withdrawal of the pickets. The pickets
Si di	September, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier-	155th Pa	1	5	1	57	4	68	were withdrawn by BrigGen. Ayres, Field
	General, and Nov. 29, 1862, Major-General	Total	7	56	20	428	51	562	Officer of the day, after the rear of the col-
	of Volunteers; holding that rank until	Total Third Divis'n	12	103	51	721	132	1,019	umn had passed about a mile from the
	Aug. 24, 1865, when he was mustered out of						!		line previously occupied. The First Bri-
	service. In the Regular Army he was com-	Total Fifth Corps	21	185	125	1,544	300	2,175	gade, Griffin's Division, General Barnes com-
	missioned Lieutenant-Colonel 12th Inf. May							~	manding, was left to take up the bridges
mil	44 4004 4 0 4 5 4 F T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	0- H- 00.1 of	11	aams!	200	THESE T		f-lon	The land the manteum train to come The

Perhaps the Greatest Strategist of the Civil War.

RELIEVED CHATTANOOGA.

As Great as a Leader of Troops as He was as an Engineer.

HE EARNED PROMOTION.

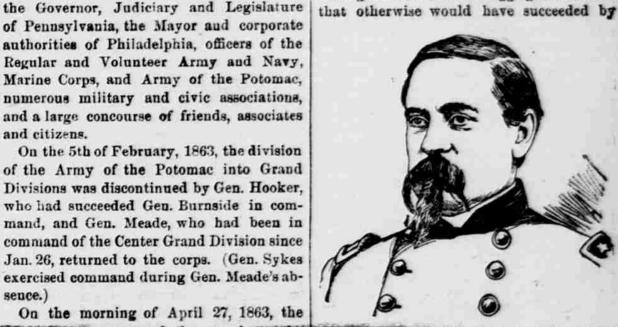
Machinations Drove Him from the Army to Civil Life.

BY C. D. BRIGHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.



S a strategist Gen. William F. Smith. familiarly known as Baldy," stands ilmost without an equal. This remark is ualified, or rather if is defined, by the further one that the proofs of its truthful-

ness relate net so much to the plans for conducting the war on a large scale as for the accomplishment of particular objects, the solving of distinct problems of many and great difficulties that were essential to the success of comprehensive plans and the accomplishing of designs conceived on phia, Pa., and unvailed Oct. 18, 1887. He the largest scale; as, for instance, the cutdied Nov. 6, 1872, and was buried in Laurel ting out of Lookout Mountain by seizing Brown's Ferry, two miles below Chattanooga, which may be likened to cutting off the legs on which stood Bragg's grand scheme that otherwise would have succeeded by



GEN. WM. F. SMITH.

destroying the Army of the Cumberland and reclaiming to the rebels Tennessee and

When Grant reached Chattanooga Smith's scheme for doing this was well under way. It was about the first thing Grant looked into as the solution of a great problem. When he had done so he pronounced Smith's plan not only good but great. Within the next few days, as soon as all this was proven by the success of the plan, without a particle of variation from the original idea. the period of famine at Chattanooga was ended and the army, which had been cooped up for weeks under close siege, drew a long breath and once more had a "SQUARE MEAL."

Grant personally thanked Gen. Smith and promptly recommended his promotion in the volunteer service, which the Government as promptly responded to as a recognition and reward-though but an insufficient one-for the display of such genius and services. Grant's words to Smith were: "It is the finest conception yet of the war, and the fruits will be unsurpassed."

The destruction of Bragg's army at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge followed as among the logical consequences.

Hardly another passage in the history of the war has been so much written about and expatiated on-not to say disputed overas that which comprehended the events following Grant's arrival, and ending with the battle of Missionary Ridge; and yet it has been only imperfectly put on record that the plan of that battle was Gen. Smith's, patiently yet vigilantly wrought out, adopted by Grant, and departed from in certain particulars by force of circumstances of the hour, but fortunately not greatly to the variation of results originally aimed at. This statement I make with great positiveness. For its entire truth I might appeal to at least mile, driving in the enemy's pickets and one of the actors in the scenes of that time and place-an actor not so much in the field as in a capacity that brought him into immediate communication with the Government, with full knowlege of all the facts.

Gen. Smith was transferred from the East to the West immediately following Chickamanga, in obedience to the pressing needs

A MAN OF HIS GENIUS AND EXPERIENCE. created by the results of the falling back of Rosecrans on Chattanooga, after Chickaack, and having designated the Fifth Corps | mauga.

On the Peninsula he commanded the ad-

vance of McClellan's army when it started out with so many high hopes. As the commander of infantry he was hardly less capable than as an Engineer. Had he not been trammeled, as many another was, different results would have attended that expedition. I give a single instance—the initial one—of the fatal stoppages on McClellan's alleged march to Richmond. It was on the third day from Hampton. The spot was Lee's Mill on the Warwick, close to the James River. The circumstances I have referred to in what I said of Hancock. The fatal "caution" that attended the expedition from beginning to end held Smith back at the moment he was about to advance-when, had he done so, no one can say that, with a corresponding spirit kept up, the army would not have been in Richmond The total loss of the Fifth Corps in the the same week. It was this delay, this absence of the fighting spirit, and this making marches without the rebellion-crushing dispo-